



# Development of Electrically Controlled Energetic Materials for 120mm Tank Igniters



***TECHNOLOGY DRIVEN. WARFIGHTER FOCUSED.***

Kimberly Chung, Eugene Rozumov, Dana Kaminsky,  
Paula Cook, and Joseph Laquidara  
U.S. Army ARDEC

Trisha Buescher, Timothy Manship  
Digital Solid State Propulsion, LLC

Insensitive Munitions and Energetic Materials Technology Symposium  
Las Vegas, NV  
May 17, 2012

## *E*lectrically *C*ontrolled *E*nergetic *M*aterials (ECEMs)



POWER ON



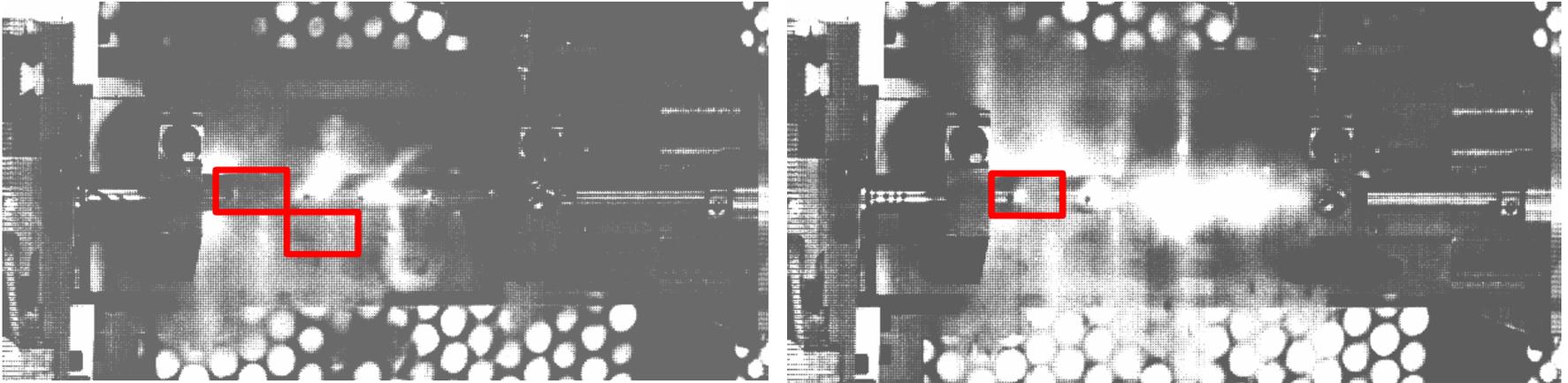
POWER OFF



POWER UP

- Hydroxylammonium nitrate (HAN) based plastisol
  - Formulations developed by Digital Solid State Propulsion (DSSP)
- Developed as a replacement for ammonium perchlorate
- Generates relatively non-toxic gases
- Burn rate controlled through electrical parameters

- Benite – Inconsistent ignition, inconsistent performance



*High speed video stills from static test firing of 120mm M865 tank igniters\**

- Future igniter materials
  - Performance – Consistent ignition with the ability to throttle
  - IM – Ability to avoid violent reaction due to external stimuli

\*Reproduced from Rozumov 56th JPM

## 120mm M865 & M1002 Tank Training Rounds

- Electrically initiated through multi-step ignition train
- Main energetic fill of igniter is benite
- Requirements:
  - Propellant must function at extreme temperatures
    - Hot: 145°F
    - Cold: - 46°F
  - No changes to current ballistic firing tables
  - Compatibility with all current energetics
  - Must meet current ignition times



- Evaluate current DSSP formulations in 120mm tank igniters
  - Multiple formulations available for demonstration
    - Down selecting best suited formulation and optimizing to meet ARDEC requirements
- Design electrodes to optimize ignition
  - Can control where and when propellant ignites
- Improve understanding of propellant reaction mechanism
  - How and why does it burn?
  - What can be done to improve how it burns?

## **HIPEP**

- Non metalized high performance propellant
- Flame insensitive
- Reactions stops with removal of electrical power
- Burn Rate: Tailorable, from 0.5 to  $> 10\text{ips}^*$ ,  $0.4 < \eta < 0.9$

## **BADB**

- Metalized propellant (Boron)
- Flame sensitive
- Lower flame temperature
- Continues to burn once ignited
- Burn Rate: Tailorable, from 0.4 to  $> 15\text{ips}^*$ ,  $0.4 < \eta < 0.9$

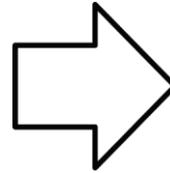
## **Compatibilities**

- Incompatible with many metals (Iron, Nickel, Copper, etc.)
- Compatible with common polymers (Conventional engineering plastics)

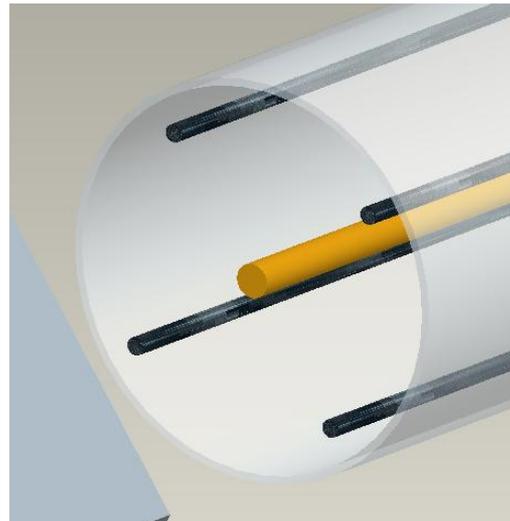
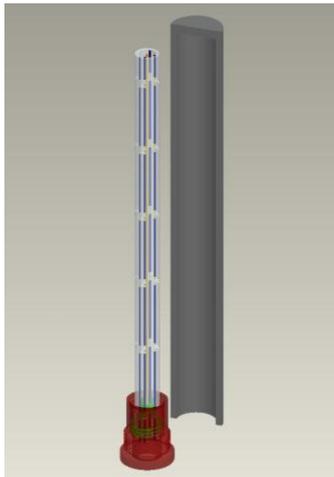
---

\* Cured strand burning rates, 1000psi

## FIVE ELECTRODE CONCEPT



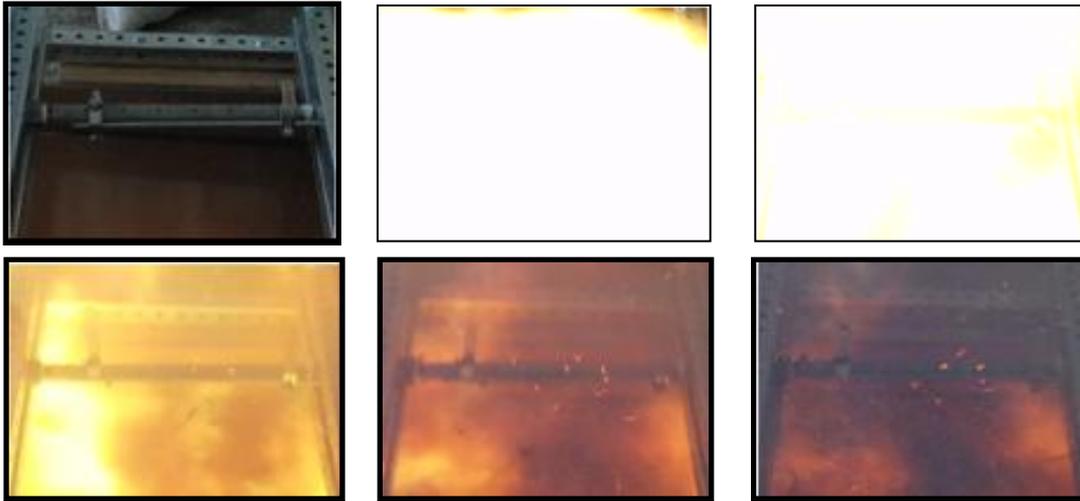
Four – Outer Electrodes  
One – Inner Electrode



●  
Cathode

●  
Anode

- Stainless steel electrodes
- Ignition at cathode or anode



First prototype -  
Stainless steel simulated  
igniter tube



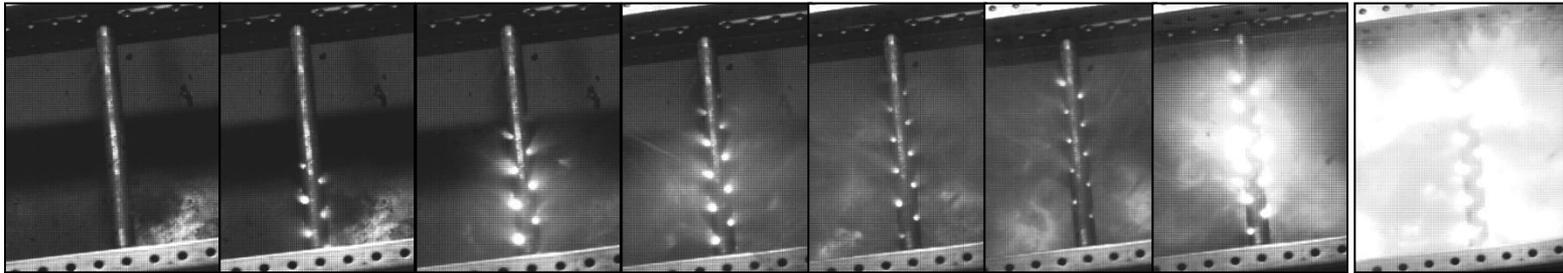
- Performed at DSSP
- Two propellant candidates
  - **HIPEP**
  - **BADB**
- Test voltage – 300V
- Single electrical pulse

*Success!*



- Perforations on polyethylene liner in alignment with igniter tube holes
  - All holes opened – Current system does not see consistent burn through all igniter holes
  - Polyethylene tube part of igniter enhancement effort separately supported by PM MAS due to issues with current purple lacquer
- Some propellant unconsumed
  - Phase II will look at what quantity of material is actually required – current firing maximized all available space in the primer tube
- Electrodes were twisted and broken – design optimization work still needed

## *HIPEP Propellant*

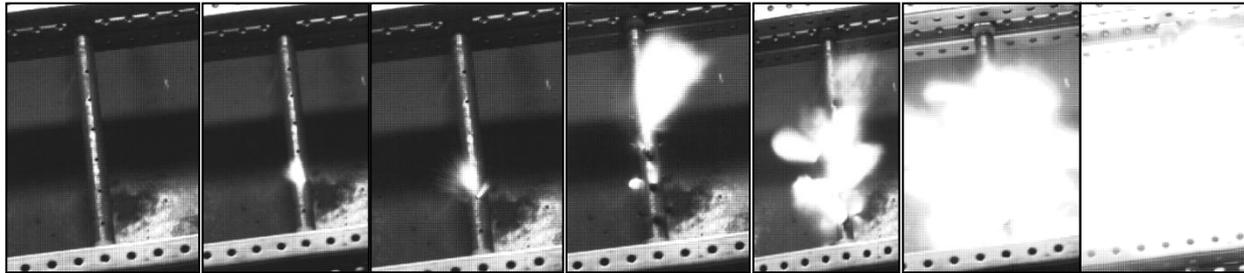


*Stills are in 172 $\mu$ s intervals*

- Additional tests performed at DSSP with high speed camera
- Sequential ignition along primer body
- Total action time\* = 24.6ms
- Igniter perforations open after ~ 1ms

*\*Total action time is defined as the time from observed smoke to dissipation of flames*

## *BADB Propellant*



*Stills are in 173 $\mu$ s - 316 $\mu$ s intervals*

- Uneven ignition - igniter holes skipped as reaction spreads
- Intense fireball generated
- Lower power requirement than HIPEP
- Total action time\* = 19.5ms

*\*Total action time is defined as the time from observed smoke to dissipation of flames*

## *UN Series 3 Tests – Classification for New Substances*

Formulation	Igniter Sensitivity		
	Impact ERL (cm)	Friction (GO / No GO) (N)	ESD (J)
<b>HIPEP</b>	<b>&gt;158.5</b>	<b>No GO</b>	<b>&gt;0.25</b>
<b>BADB</b>	<b>&gt;158.5</b>	<b>No GO</b>	<b>&gt;0.25</b>
<b>Class 3 PETN</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>288 / 252</b>	<b>&gt;0.25</b>
<b>Class 1 Type 2 RDX</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>&gt;360</b>	<b>&gt;0.25</b>

Both ECEM formulations did not react at under the maximum loads for impact, friction, and ESD tests.

## *Uninstrumented Thermal Stability*

Sample	Weight Loss (%)
HIPEP	>1.00
BADB	>1.00
Propellant, Passing	<1.00

- Possible moisture problem – propellants are hygroscopic
- Follow on testing to be performed
  - Instrumented thermal stability (mass spec)
- Discovered formulation and processing issue at ARDEC



*Cut up  
pre-test  
samples*

- Investigate ingredients and alternative formulations to improve performance, moisture absorption and stability at hot and cold temperatures
- Conduct static igniter firing tests to collect pressure data at the primer holes
- Evaluate the propellants in a ballistic simulator
  - Will give insight as to whether or not enough hot particles are being generated to light a bed of propellant in 120mm tank rounds
- Start adapting this technology for explosives and thrusters applications

- Completed safety and proof of concept testing
- Optimize
  - Propellant formulation
  - Electrode design
  - Mass of propellant
- Test performance in a ballistic simulator
- Adapt technology for other energetic applications

## *ARDEC*

- Dana Kaminsky
- Eugene Rozumov
- Joe Laquidara
- Paul Anderson
- Paula Cooke

## *DSSP*

- Wayne Sawka
- Mike McPherson
- Trisha Buescher
- Alma Valdivia
- Tim Manship

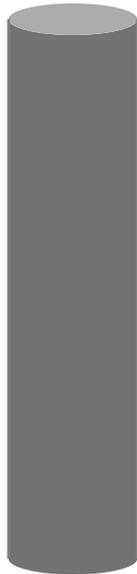
# Questions?



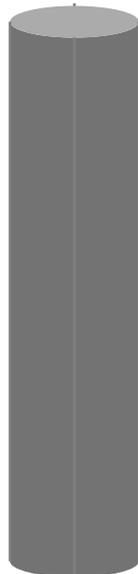
# *Back Up Slides*

*Side View*

*Two  
Electrodes*



*Four  
Electrodes  
(aligned)*



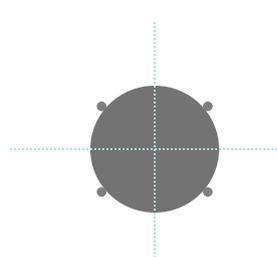
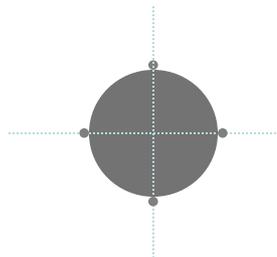
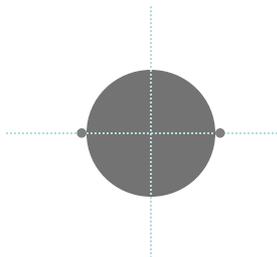
*Four  
Electrodes  
(unaligned)*



*Mylar Foil*



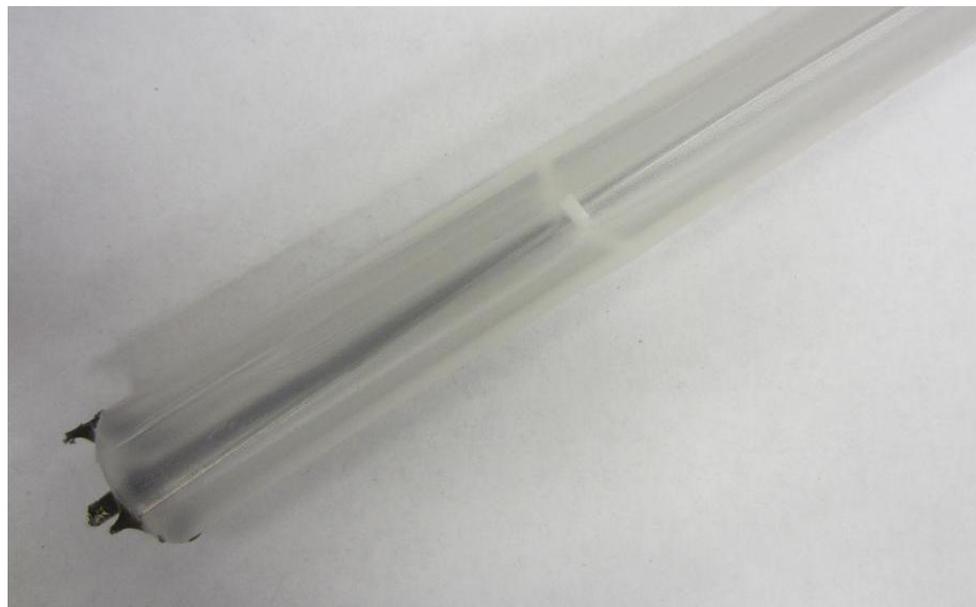
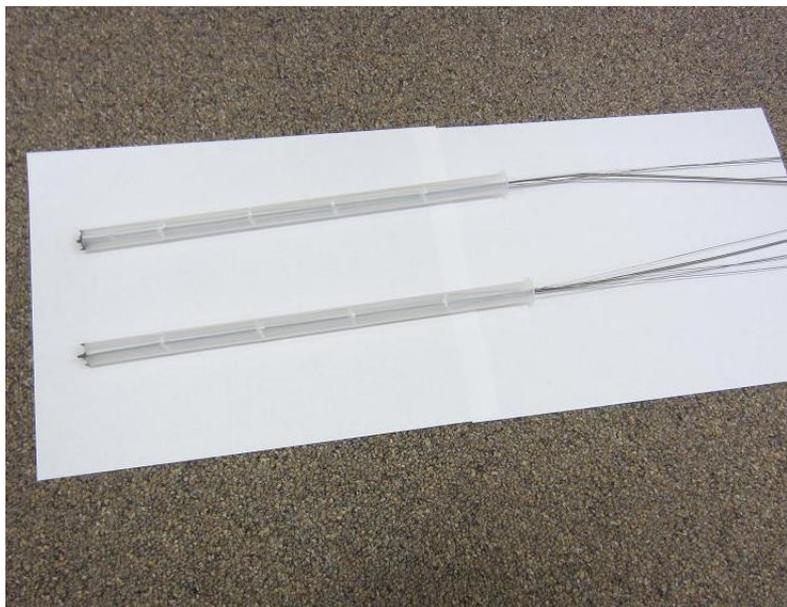
*Top View*



# BADB Propellant





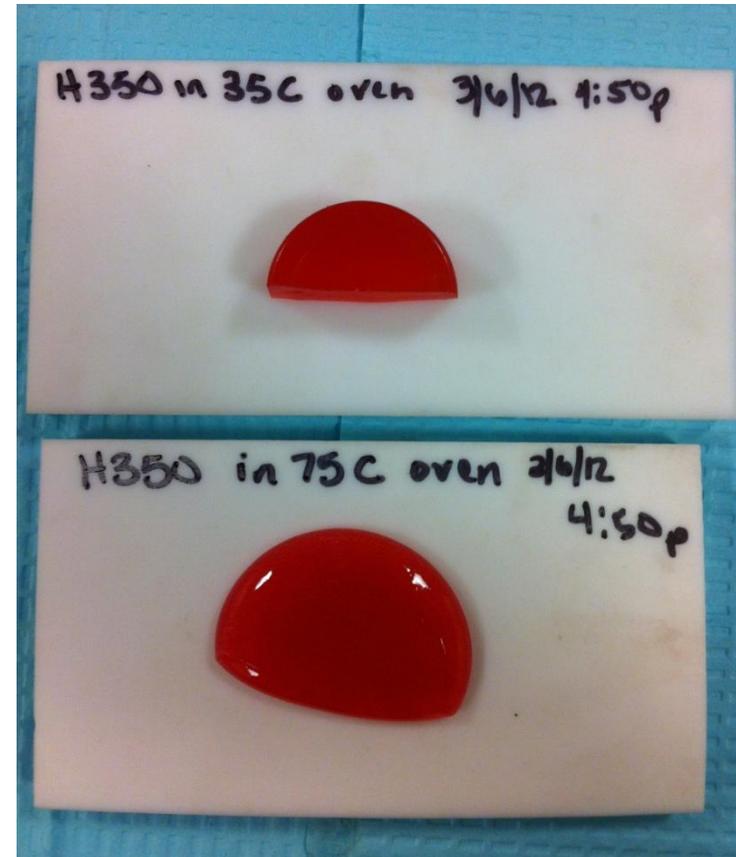


## *Thermal Stability Update - HIPEP*

- New material tested at DSSP
- Samples made with stoichiometric HAN slumped at 75°C, weight loss noted
- Sample weight reverted back to original value under ambient conditions

### *Initial Formulation Problems*

- Stabilized HAN was found to contain excess hydroxylamine
- Hydroxylamine decomposes at 58°C



## *BADB Propellant*

